Android os latest version name

According to the latest report, the Canadian company intends to announce licensing deals for BlackBerry Secure, a secure OS based on Android.BlackBerry - something that was once considered to go to the brand for safe enterprise and personal mobile use quickly obsolete in the era of smartphones and the growing duopoly between Apple and Samsung. The struggling Canadian company lagged behind the OS race, announcing its first Android smartphone just two years ago, in 2015, when other Android manufacturers already had five to six generations of flagships. Since then, it has partnered with various hardware manufacturers around the world to resuscitate the BlackBerry brand and refocus its focus to providing BlackBerry software to Android users. The first works relatively well: he recently signed a 10-year brand licensing deal with Optiemus in India, which gives the Delhi-based telecommunications company the right to design, manufacture and sell devices using the nickname BlackBerry. Not only that, it already has a similar partnership with BB Merah Putih for Indonesia and TCL (probably a better known partnership) for the global market. The latter, on the other hand, has been limited to Google Play apps so far, but this is about to change according to the latest report. ETTelecom reports that BlackBerry will prepare to launch BlackBerry Safe, its own Version of Android with BlackBerry-made features provided. According to the online publication, the Canadian company is currently in talks with various equipment manufacturers to reach licensing agreements for the soon-to-be announced OS. We have a number of different contracts that we are working on at the moment. We expect some of them to be announced soon, says Alex Thurber, senior vice president of mobility solutions.Under the licensing agreement, Android OEM-makers will be able to ship their devices with a modified version of Android, packed with all the features that once made BlackBerry so attractive. As part of the licensing agreement, Android OEM manufacturers will be able to supply their devices with a modified version of Android, packed with all the features that once made BlackBerry so attractive. Not only can the launch of BlackBerry Secure mean huge potential for Enterprise Things (EoT), in which BlackBerry has long been interested: We've already started talking to a couple of medical manufacturers. John Chen also talked about TVs - there are an amazing number of products that work Android and since we are able to make a very secure Android, we think there are many features. We have a very specific plan, and we are working on this plan... We believe it is important to bring security to every element Things. Are you excited about BlackBerry Safe? you prefer to buy a phone that comes with company security features or you think it's a thing thing Past? Let us know by leaving the comment below! Android has gone through significant changes over the years, with loads of features added and improvements. It is unfortunate that due to the delay of the manufacturer and carrier, many Android users are stuck on older versions of Android.However, many Android devices are launching with at least one of three versions (Android 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 all called Jelly Bean releases) release Jelly Bean and many others are updated to some of the latest versions of Android and so we have compiled a list of all the biggest features of the latest Android version to keep you updated on all the amazing improvements that have been made. Project ButterIntroduced's Android 4.1 Jelly Bean - supported on all Android 4.1 running devices Project Oil was first introduced in Android 4.1 Jelly Bean and ensures that the devices run much smoother and freer from lag. Google has used processes such as vsync time and triple buffering to ensure that the animation is smooth and that the entire operating system works at around 60FPS. This feature is supported on all Android 4.1 and running devices, and if you update your device for this version of the software you will immediately notice the difference. Project Butter also allows the processor to build up when needed, and quickly return to the easy to save the battery when you don't need it. Google NowIntroduced in Android 4.1 Jelly Bean - available on all Android 4.1 devices. Google Now is an integral part of the latest versions of Android and is an intelligent personal assistant that is proactive. This means that unlike other voice assistants such as Siri, Google Now can offer information before asking for it. For example, it will tell you about the weather in your location and home and serve information such as your flight plans and directions to your next destination, without having to ask the user. Along with proactive features, Google Now can also answer questions, open apps, write memos, and more. Google Now is one of the biggest features in jelly Bean releases and is supported on all devices running Android 4.1 and up. Multiplayer support, first seen in Android 4.2 Jelly Bean (improved on Android 4.3 Jelly Bean) - is only available on tablets. Bringing Android tablets in line with desktop operating systems, Android 4.2 added the ability to add individual users to Android tablets. This allowed people to share their tablet while setting up their home screen, wallpaper and more. Unfortunately, Android 4.2 did not allow the administrator to restrict another user's access. This feature was introduced in the release of Android 4.3 Jelly Bean and excellent for parents who want to make sure that their children use the family tablet exclusively for educational purposes. Android BeamIntroduced in Android Android ICS (improved in Android 4.1 Jelly Bean) - available on Android 4.0 running devices with NFC capabilities. Originally introduced in Android 4.0 Ice Cream Sandwich, additional functionality has been added to Android Beam in the release of Android 4.1 Jelly Bean. Android Beam connects via NFC (Near Field Communications) and transmits data such as video, photos and contact information via Bluetooth.Android Beam is available on NFC-enabled devices and running Android 4.0 and up. However, the ability to transfer large files such as photos and videos is only available on devices running Android 4.1 and up. DaydreamIntroduced in Android 4.2 Jelly Bean - available on all Android 4.2 devices . Daydream is a feature that lets you see pieces of information like time, or gallery photos in a screensaver like fashion. This feature can be enabled when docked, charged even when simple and supported on all devices running Android 4.2 and up. PhotosphereIntroduced in Android 4.2 Jelly Bean (improved in Android 4.3 Jelly Bean) - available on all Android 4.2 devices. Photosphere is a camera feature that allows users to take 360 panorama-style photos that allow the user to take immersive photos that can display their exact point of view. Photospheres are similar to Street View photos and the feature is available on the Nexus and Google Play edition devices running Android 4.2 and up. Bluetooth Low EnergyFirst seen in Android 4.3 Jelly BeanBluetooth Low Energy Support was introduced in Android 4.3 Jelly Bean, preparing Android for the explosion of wearable technology last year. Bluetooth Low Energy consumes less than half of the energy used by standard Bluetooth technology, and the feature is supported on devices that use Android 4.3 and with SoCs that support Bluetooth LE. MiracastFirst seen in Android 4.2 Jelly BeanMiracast is a standard that uses WiFi Direct to exchange screens between devices. Miracast support has been added to Android 4.2 Jelly Bean allowing users to project everything that is on their tablet or smartphone to the TV that supports Miracast.Wrap upAndroid will continue to evolve as a mobile operating system with the next major release, Android 4.4 Kit Kat is expected to be launched in the last quarter of this year. Google is currently officially changing the name of its smartwatch platform from Android Wear to Wear OS. At this point, no other major changes are expected to arrive on the smartwatch platform other than changing the name. Users should start seeing wear OS branding on their watch and in the app over the next few weeks. Android Wear is gone. Long live to wear os! In a little bit not very News, Google has officially changed the name of its smartwatch platform from Android Wear to wear OS. Why branding changes? As noted in the key word, Wear OS better reflects vision of the platform, especially since Google watches are now working with iPhones. The name Android Wear makes it seem like a smartwatch can only be used with Android phones, which is not the case. At this point, no other major changes are coming to the platform, but it may not be that long. Baselworld, the annual watch and jewellery exhibition, kicks off in Switzerland on March 22. If Google were to announce any other major platform changes or new products, this would probably happen there. Users should start seeing wear OS branding on their watch and in the app over the next few weeks. What do you think of the name wearing the OS? I can't say I'm a big fan of name changes - it reminds me too much of Apple WatchOS. Tell us your thoughts in the comments below. Check out the new Wear OSTagged website: Google Wear OSsmartwatches If you've heard of Android, chances are you've heard all about its various versions. Some call it fragmentation, some say it's open source nature, but it's actually both a curse and a blessing. Even so, it's good to have a little context about what all these version numbers and names mean when you see them posted online. Each basic version of Android has a dessert based on the nickname, and they are all in alphabetical order. We like to think it's because of the delicious things that each of them suggested, but the folks at Google pretty tightly fit about why they used the internal code names they did. They certainly have a good sense of humor and seem like a delicious desert. This is your quick primer on various versions of Android that are still alive and kicking, from the newest to the old. Android Kew (2019) In March 2019 Google has dropped the first beta version of Android on us, and this time there is a push for privacy and security. You can tell your phone to resolve location requests just while the app is active, stop sending data about who you contact the most, protect your device ID and serial number and more inside Android, and this is just the beginning. We also don't know what it means just yet, but we'll know more and get a name as we get closer to liberation. Android 9.0 Pie (2018) 2018 brought us Pixel 3 and Android Pie. Android Pie is all about Google Assistant and using artificial intelligence to make everything better. Adaptive battery and adaptive brightness use machine learning to increase battery life by obscuring the screen whenever possible, and keeping apps from running wild and free in the background, gestures and single-button navigation system, application slices that bring the information you need from the front and center, and digital well-being so we can relax get away from our phones once in a while. Android 8.0 Oreo (2017) Android Oreo is released with Google Pixel 2 in October 2017. Oreo brings better visibility and audio to people who have accessibility needs, better notification notifications like the ambiable screen, snoozing, and category, and updates everything behind the scenes with Project Treble. Treble is designed to make it easier for vendors like Samsung to upgrade devices for new versions and made an impact. Android 7.0 Nougat (2016) Android Nougat was released with the first Google Pixel in October 2016. New in this iteration is the long-awaited support for multiple windows, so apps can live side by side. Google has also added direct response notifications and bundled notifications. To round it all up, Nougat has also fully integrated the Vulkan API to improve games and graphics. Android 6.0 Marshmallow (end of 2015) Google released Android 6.0 Marshmallow with Nexus 6P and Nexus 5X. Along with some visual changes - like a new launcher and exquisite notification panels - we saw a couple under the hood of changes and new features (as always). Android 6.0 gave us better control over permissions, allowing us to control which parts of your data apps can access rather than approve it by simply installing the app first. This is just the beginning, and features such as link to apps and the new Assist API allow developers to create better and more powerful applications. We all love better and more powerful apps. Google has also implemented a developer preview program for Marshmallow, allowing people with Nexus phone or tablet support to give things an early try. Android 5.0 Lollipop (end 2014) Google released Android 5.0 Lollipop with the Nexus 6 and Nexus 9, and it opened up a new design language and support for 64-bit devices. This is also the first time Google has provided the developer with beta preview software, so that the apps we all love can be ready when the new version drops. There were big changes under the hood as well, and a host of new API changes in addition to forward in the face of features such as the new interface. Google has updated its own Nexus 5, Nexus 4 and Nexus 7 on Lollipop, and other companies like Motorola, Samsung, HTC and LG have been relatively quick to follow. But the Lollipop update hasn't sat well with many people out there, and even Google is suffering from performance problems with both the update and the initial Lollipop releases. Android 4.4 KitKat (end of 2013) Google announced in September 2013 that a new version of Android would be named after their favorite confectionery - Kit Kat bars. A couple of months later we saw its release with the LG Nexus 5. KitKat brought a lighter, flat and much more colorful look to Android, but many other changes were under the hood. They were the basis for things like Google Now launcher, SMS integration with Hangouts, and easier and faster use all around. Of course, Google's U.S. partner in the deal, Hershey, wasn't quiet. They promised an upgrade that really tasted so how it looks, and offers an adjustable orientation that works perfectly in the Or landscape. Android 4.1-4.3 Jelly Bean (mid 2012) Jelly Bean arrived on Google IO 2012 with the release of the ASUS Nexus 7, followed by a quick update for unlocked Galaxy Nexus phones. Later this year, the release of the Nexus 10 and Nexus 4 updated things from 4.1 to 4.2 and on to 4.3, but the version remained Jelly Bean. The release of the polished UI design started at Ice Cream Sandwich, and brought some great new features to the table. Aside from a new focus on responsiveness with Project Butter, Jelly Bean brings multiplayer accounts, action notifications, screen lock widgets, quick settings in the notification bar, photosphere to stock Android cameras and Google Now. Jelly Bean is hailed by many as a turning point for Android, where all the great services and customization options finally meet great design guidelines. It was certainly very visually pleasing and we would argue that it was one of the most beautiful looking mobile operating systems available at the time. Outdated versions of Yes, Legacy: Android versions are older than 4.0, while still used on a very small number of devices, are considered outdated versions and are generally not supported by Google, manufacturers and app developers. If your phone or tablet is still running one of them, it's absolutely time to upgrade. Android 4.0 Ice Cream Sandwich (end 2011) Honeycomb's sequel was announced on Google IO in May 2011 and released in December 2011. Named Ice Cream Sandwich and finally designated Android 4.0, ICS has brought many Honeycomb design elements to smartphones, while refining the Honeycomb Experience. The first device to launch with ICS was the Samsung Galaxy Nexus. Motorola Xoom and ASUS Transformer Prime were the first tablets to receive updates, while the Samsung Nexus S was the first smartphone to make the leap to Android 4.0. Android 3.x Honeycomb (early 2011) Android 3.0 Honeycomb came out in February 2011 with Motorola Xoom. This is the first (and only) version of Android specially made for tablets, and it has brought many new user interface elements to the table. Things like the new bar system at the bottom of the screen to replace the status bar we see on phones, and the latest button apps are a great addition to the screen real estate offered by Android tablets. Some of Google's standard apps have also been updated for use with Honeycomb, including the Gmail app and the Talk app. Both made great use of the snippets, and the Talk app added video chat and call support built-in inches under the hood of vastly improved 3D rendering and hardware acceleration. We can't talk about Honeycomb, let alone that it also shows a new Google distribution method where manufacturers get code and license to use it only after their hardware selection has been approved by Google. This weakens the third party because the source code is no longer available for download and assembly. And, in fact, Google has never released a Honeycomb source. Improvements in Honeycomb were announced on Google IO in May 2011 as Android 3.1, and Android 3.2 followed after that. But Honeycomb is mostly seen as a forgotten version. Android 2.3 Gingerbread (end 2010) Android 2.3 Gingerbread came out of the oven in December 2010, and as Eclair had the new Googlephone to go along with - Nexus S. Gingerbread brings a few user interface improvements for Android, things like a more consistent feeling through menus and dialogues, and a new black bar notifications, but still looks and feels like Android we're used to, with the addition of a new set of language support. Gingerbread also supports new technologies. NFC (Near Field Communication) is now supported, and support for SIP (Internet Call) is now native to Android. Further optimization for better battery life round out a good upgrade. Behind the scenes, the guys at Mountain View spent time with more JIT (Just-In-Time compiler) optimization, and made big improvements to Androids garbage collection, which should stop any stuttering and improve the smoothness of the user interface. Round that with a new multi-media framework for better audio and video file support. Android 2.2 Froyo (mid 2010) Android 2.2 Froyo was announced in May 2010 at the Google IO conference in San Francisco. The biggest change was the introduction of the Just-In-Time Compiler - or JIT - which greatly speeds up the phone's computing power. Along with JIT, Android 2.2 also brings support to Adobe Flash 10.1. This means you can play your favorite flash games in the Android web browser. Take this, iPhone! Froyo has also brought native support for binding, meaning that you can use the connection to your Android smartphone's data to provide the Internet (wirelessly or with a USB cable) on almost any device you want. Sadly, most carriers are jubilant this native support in exchange for some kind of feature they can sweat for. (Can't blame them, can you?) Android 2.0-2.1 Eclair (end 2009) Eclair was a pretty important step later than its predecessors. Introduced in late 2009, Android 2.0 first appeared on the Motorola Droid, resulting in improvements to the browser, Google Maps, and a new user interface. Google Maps Navigation was also born in Android 2.0, quickly bringing the platform on par with other stand-up GPS navigation systems. Android 2.0 quickly gave way to the 2.0.1 that the droid received in December 2009, mostly bringing bugfixes. And to date, the droid remains the phone that clearly got Android 2.0.1. The now defunct Google Nexus One was the first device to get Android 2.1 when it launched into 2010, bringing souped-up user interface with cool 3D-style graphics. From there, the rollout of Android 2.1 has relatively slow and painful. Manufacturers missed Android 2.0 in favor of the latest version, but need time to customize their settings such as Motorola's Motoblur. HTC Desire and Legend phones launched with Android 2.1 later this year, advertising the new and improved User Interface Sense. Android 1.6 Donut (end 2009) Donut, released in September 2009, expanded the features that came with Android 1.5. While not very rich in the eye candy department, Android 1.6 has made some significant improvements behind the scenes, and provided the main base for amazing features in the future. For end users, the two biggest changes should be improvements in the Android market, and universal search. Behind the screen, Donut has brought support to high-resolution touchscreens, vastly improved camera and gallery support, and, perhaps most importantly, native support to Verizon and Sprint phones. Without the technology in Android 1.6, there would be no Motorola Droid X or HTC EVO 4G - the two main phones for these carriers. The devices, released from Android 1.6, cover a wide range of flavors and features, including Motorola Devour, Garminphone and Sony Ericsson Xperia X10. Android 1.5 Cupcake (mid 2009) Cupcake was the first major overhaul of Android. Android 1.5 SDK was released in April 2009 and brought with it a lot of user interface changes, the biggest is probably the support of widgets and folders on home screens. There were a lot of changes behind the scenes, too. Cupcake has brought features such as improved Bluetooth support, video camera features and new download services such as YouTube and Picasa. Android 1.5 ushered in the era of modern Android phone, and explosion devices included favorites like HTC Hero and Eris, Samsung Moment, and Motorola Cliq. Click.